













## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON  
AND CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CLARETS.

	Per Case	Per Bottle
ST. ESTEPHE.....	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.80
ST. JULIEN.....	9.00	9.60
LA ROSE.....	12.00	13.20
CHATEAU HAUT BRION		
LARIVET.....	18.00	19.20
CHATEAU MOUTON D'AR-		
MAILHAC.....	21.00	22.80
CHATEAU PONTET GAR-		
NET.....	25.00	—
CHATEAU LA TOUR CAR-		
NET.....	30.00	—
CHATEAU RAUZAN.....	42.00	—
CHATEAU LAFITE.....	48.00	—

These CLARETS are specially selected and obtained from the LEADING FRENCH GROWERS; they are of exceptional value and in fine condition.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET,  
CHATEAU RAUZAN AND  
CHATEAU LAFITE  
are recommended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED,  
The Hongkong Dispensary.

TELEPHONE NO. 35.  
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.  
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,  
祥利廣

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FURNITURE  
DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,  
DINING-ROOM,  
and BED-ROOM  
FURNITURE.  
ELECTRO-PLATED,  
GLASS, and  
CHINA WARES.  
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF  
FILTERS,  
ROCHESTER LAMPS,  
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,  
COUNTERPANES.  
COOKING RANGES,  
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and  
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC  
DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN FOR AMATEURS.  
GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1902.

## GEO. PATTON &amp; CO.

Have for Sale a large Consignment of  
H. W. JOHNS & CO.'S  
ASBESTOCOL SECTIONAL PIPE  
COVERING, ASBESTOCOL SHEET  
and PAPER for covering BOILERS and  
FLUES, BULKHEADS, &c.

ASBESTOS CEMENT for BOILERS,  
DRUMS, HEATERS, &c.

STEAM PACKING, GASKETS and  
FIRE-PROOFING MATERIALS.

MODERATE COST.  
EFFICIENT.  
Estimates and Samples furnished on  
application.

13 Beaufort Arcade, (1st Floor),  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1902.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 25th September, at Warrimley Parish Church, near Bristol, by the Rev. G. PLATT, Dean, Rectory of Shirenewton, Mon. (father of the bridegroom), assisted by Rev. W. Scott, Vicar of Warrimley, GEORGE CHARLES WERRE, Esq., of Shanghai, to LILLIE FLORENCE, third daughter of S. R. MORGAN, Esq., of the Lodge, Warrimley.

On the 12th Nov., at St. Joseph's Chapel, Hongkong, by the Rev. Father Agostini, P. Haco, 1. M. WYATT JOHNS, eldest son of J. William Jones, "Lasswade" Forest Hill, to ANITA D'ALMEIDA e CASTRO, 5th daughter of the late J. M. D'Almeida e Castro, Hongkong.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1902.

## THE YANGTZE QUESTION.

Our morning contemporary published on Friday and Saturday telegrams received from its Special Correspondent in London containing intelligence of great importance relative to the peculiar attitude of Germany on the question of the withdrawal of her troops from Shanghai. One telegram states that Lord Cranborne announced in the House of Commons that "the Government's general position towards affairs in the Yangtze region has undergone no change"; the other message states, "The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* reports that the Peking Government has formally yielded to Germany's demand for the neutralisation of the Yangtze Valley. The *Morning Post*, in a vigorous article, strongly deprecates any overtures with or retreats before Germany. Other newspapers comment on Lord Cranborne's extreme reserve and demand a frank and explicit statement in Parliament." All of which tends to show that our recent strictures regarding the duplicity of the Chinese Government and the unfriendly demeanour of Germany were as correct as they were timely. That a cautious and influential journal like the *Morning Post*, and other leading dailies, should now "strongly deprecate any overtures with or retreats before Germany" should convince even the most sceptical that the promise of the Chinese Government to punish certain Chinese officials by no means "closes the incident." Unfortunately it is far otherwise. The London dailies do not "demand a frank and explicit statement in Parliament" on the strength of what Dame Rumour may be pleased to say. It is obvious that the Yangtze Question, as raised by Germany and acquiesced in by the treacherous Chinese Government, has reached a somewhat acute stage owing to the attempt of Germany (doubtless acting as the spokesman for the Far Eastern Triple Alliance) to challenge what Lord Cranborne vaguely styles "the Government's general position towards affairs in the Yangtze region," and in regard to which he is reported to have said our position has "undergone no change." It is, indeed, to be hoped that there has been no change, no vacillation, no retreat in the face of German bravado and pretensions. That Germany was anxious to find some excuse for a "forward movement" in the Yangtze Valley is clearly shown in the way she magnified the recent assault upon one of her Chinese agents at Kichow, a small passenger station on the Yangtze. The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* promptly came out with a "scare head," and reported it on 1st November thus:—"The newly established passenger station for the German Yangtze steamers at Kichow, a station not far from Hankow, has been totally destroyed and plundered by the wharfingers of the other wharves. The wharfing of the German wharf was driven into the Yangtze but was saved." This drew from the *A. C. Daily News* a sober elucidation of the affair, which had the effect of reducing the mountain to a very small mole-hill, its comments reading as follows:—

It is to be hoped that no attempt is to be made to make capital out of the reported outrage on a German wharfinger at Kichow. Kichow is a village on the north bank of the Yangtze between Kiating and Hankow, some 15 miles below Cock's Head. There are no wharves or wharfingers there, and steamers only call occasionally if lights are shown, when a sampan comes off with passengers. The so-called wharfingers are all Chinese, and the whole affair is evidently nothing but a row between competing steamer tows, of which the (out of the German steamers got the worst).

It is, as the *Daily News* remarks, unfortunate that such an exaggerated report should be promulgated just at the present juncture. The incident was undoubtedly grossly exaggerated, and with what object it is not hard to discern. But this incident is now thrown into the shade by the telegram published in the *Daily Press* of the 10th inst. announcing that the Chinese Government has granted "rights of foreign possession to territory on the right bank of the Yangtze. This may refer to site of the terminus of the Luhan Railway (a Russian enterprise veiled by a "Belgian syndicate"), as the British Government admitted in the Blue Book issued in the early part of 1899. This line running from Peking to Hankow is unquestionably designed to bring Russian influence—and later Russian troops—to the very heart of the Yangtze Valley. It is, possibly, on the cards that the German Government was aware of this latest move of the Belgians to serve the Russian Government and therefore held out for the non-alienation of any part of the Yangtze Valley, but if that was so it is passing strange that an intimation of it was not duly conveyed to the British Government. Had this been done the *Post* would have had no cause to demand that there should be "no retreats before Germany."

Having directed attention to the latest move of Russia and to the pronouncement of the Government on the present position of affairs in the Yangtze region and the reasonable demand of the London Press for further information— which we hope will be of the nature of well-founded assurances that diplomatic relations are not so strained as Lord Cran-

borne's extreme reticence is calculated to lead the general public to imagine—it remains for us to publish what further information we possess about the Yangtze Region. It is on record that on the 9th May, 1899, Mr. Lambert, in the House of Commons, asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether in the exchange of notes between Russia and the United Kingdom, the basis of the Yangtze had been defined, and if not, whether the Government intended to define it; whether the Government claimed the same rights in the Yangtze basin as Russia claimed north of the Great Wall; and whether the treaty rights of the United Kingdom under the Treaty of Tientsin were in any way abrogated to the north of the Great Wall in China.

In reply Mr. Brodrick stated:—  
The Yangtze basin has been defined as the provinces adjoining the Yangtze River and Honan and Chekiang. I am unable to state what the exact claims of Russia may be as regards Manchuria. What Mr. Lambert's Government claim as regards the Yangtze Valley is that no portion of the territory shall be leased, mortgaged, or in any way alienated to any other Power. The answer to the third question is in the negative.

From the wording of this claim of non-alienation to any other Power, Germany appears to have concluded that Great Britain seeks exclusive privileges in the Yangtze basin. Why she should have done so, and on what slender peg hang excuses for declining to withdraw from Shanghai we are not quite at a loss to understand, for it is a matter of universal knowledge that the basis of British policy in regard to China is that there shall be an "open door" for trade—equal opportunities for all nations, throughout the Empire. Germany has, as is well known, obtained certain exclusive mining and other rights in Shantung province, together with a "lease" of Kiaochow Bay; France has gobbled up Cochinchina, Tonkin and Annam, and has special concessions for railways, &c. in South China; Russia—well, she's got as much, if not more, than she can digest in North China. Why, then, cannot these Powers allow things to remain as they were and give loyal support to the "Open Door" policy as operative throughout China? The fact of their restlessness, the big talk of increasing fleets out here, and the simultaneous offensiveness of the Chinese Government all point to one, and only one, answer. Great Britain would, we should think, be unable to view with perfect equanimity any attempt to upset the *status quo* involving the establishment of "spheres of influence" in perpetuity prejudicial to our trade and prestige in the Far East. In the clearest language warning of this has been given time and again by British statesmen during the past decade, the Duke of Devonshire's utterance on the subject at Glasgow on the 18th October, 1898, being one of the most frank announcements that probably ever fell from the lips of a member of the Cabinet. He said:—

"No doubt we have intense commercial interests in China—interests far transcending those of any other nation. These interests are secured by Treaties which we do not intend to see torn up or evaded. We may see, I think, indications on the part of other nations that they wish to undermine those Treaties and to establish in China spheres of influence where those principles of commercial exclusion which are so dear to some of them may be set up to our disadvantage. When we have any tangible proof of any such intention the Government will feel it to be its duty to oppose those proceedings to the utmost of their power."

The Duke then went on to express doubts as to how long a weak Government such as that of China will be able to maintain the Treaty obligations into which it has entered with us. The Government, he added, is a weak Government because it is at the same time a despotic Government and a decentralised and unorganised Government. How far it commands the support of any considerable portion of the vast population of that country it is very hard for us to know, but what we do know is that the ideas of that people and of its Government are entirely alien to the ideas of the West and almost incomprehensible to us. It is difficult indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all talk be true, indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government







## TELEGRAMS.

(Rider's)

**Mr. Chamberlain at Sandringham.**  
London, November 10th.

His Majesty the King conversed with Mr. Chamberlain prior to entering the church at Sandringham yesterday, after which the German Emperor engaged the right honourable gentleman in conversation alone for fifteen minutes.

**A New China Medal.**

The officers of the mercantile marine serving on transports during the China war are to be awarded a special medal.

LATER.

**More Birthday Honours.**

The Grand Cross of the Bath has been conferred on Prince Arisugawa of Japan. Mr. J. Carey Hall, British Consul at Kobe, has been made a Companion of the new Imperial Service Order.

**The Gordon College.**

General Lord Kitchener has opened the Gordon College at Khartoum.

**Mascagni Arrested.**

The celebrated musical composer, Mascagni, has been arrested at Boston, at the instance of his managers, for alleged failure to complete his contract.

**THE JANET WALDORF DRAMATIC COMPANY.**

A notable dramatic season will be opened at the Theatre Royal next Monday evening by the Janet Waldorf Dramatic Company who will appear in *A Royal Divorce*, the celebrated, spectacular, historical and military drama. The success of this piece throughout the English speaking world has been remarkable. A strong emotional play it presents great opportunities for the passionate portrayal of the phases of life which strike the deepest chords of human nature. The story of the love of Napoleon and Josephine and the divorce of the Empress to meet diplomatic interests furnish alone a thrilling tragedy of love and sorrow. In addition the military element is so realistic that the audience are kept throughout in a state of great excitement and anxious expectancy. Then the play has also the advantage of historical accuracy so that while the heart is touched and the emotions stirred the mind is gaining. The success of the piece can therefore be understood and it has remained for Miss Waldorf's Company to first introduce it to Hongkong audiences with all the numerous accessories and large equipment necessary to its production. There are six scenes and three tableaux and each one is in itself a triumph of theatrical art. The costuming will be of the period in all its magnificence and the incidental music specially adapted to the exceptional features of the play.

**TROOPS BOUND WEST.**

THE "PALAWAN'S COMING DEPARTURE."

The transport *Palawan* leaves for Singapore with details on Sunday. No. 62 and 64 Coys. R.G.A. are bound for Singapore, and other details and families embark for England. The heavy baggage and horses are to be taken on board the steamer on Friday and the troops embark on Saturday. Major Gwynne and R. W. F. will be in command of the details. Captain Hill, 10th P.L.I., is detailed for duty with the 2nd R. W. F.; Captain Wilkins, 14th B. I., infantry details; Captain Dykes, R. G. A., and Lieut. Langton, R. G. A., with R. G. A. details.

**HOCKEY.**

There will be a match to-morrow afternoon, when the Club will oppose H.M.S. *Albatross*. The following will represent the Club:—

Goal: C. A. Parker, R.N. Backs: F. H. Yeats and L. Murphy. Half-backs: C. P. Chater, A. W. Whitlow, and Capt. Tulloch, R.A. Forwards: J. H. Oper (Capt.), A. G. Roberts, Lt. Hadham-Thornhill, R.A., R. H. Carter, R.N., and P. J. L. Wodhouse.

**NAVAL NOTES.**

H.M.S. *Argonaut* is expected here shortly. H.M.S. *Esperanza* left for Singapore yesterday. H.M.S. *Blenheim* left for Mrs. Bay to-day for target practice.

The new Japanese warships *Tsukuma* and *Asama*, which sailed at Singapore on 28th ultimo, probably proceeded direct to Japan from the Strait, for had it not been for the pleasure of seeing these fine vessels by this time.

The sloop *Esperanza* left port this afternoon, proceeding to sea through Green Island pass.

**IN THE WAKE OF THE STORM.**

STEAMER ARRIVES IN DAMAGED CONDITION.

It can hardly be said that ships to the South East of Hongkong are experiencing the silver lining to the storm-clouds for, though the typhoon has past the weather is still overcast, squally and generally miserable. Among the latest arrivals we have reports that navigation is being conducted without observations and the time of arrival to a few hours is unknown till the coast is sighted. The *Guthrie*, arrived from Australia via Manila this morning with a number of horses on board. In spite of a bad passage from the Philippines the animals are in excellent condition. The Austrian steamer *Tina*, from Singapore, encountered the blow and her deck fittings have been severely damaged, while the German steamer *Deutero*, from Manila, has had a severe encounter. The storm is travelling towards the South West and a number of ships are steaming in its wake on a comparatively smooth sea.

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Girault.

## CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, November 10th, 1902.

**SOLDIERS ACCUSED.**

The Canton officials have received many petitions from different parts of the province accusing the soldiers of squalor, to such an extent that their presence is feared more than the robbers they are sent to arrest. The result of the petitions is that the local "Board of Public Safety" has issued proclamations and notified all local guards that all queering on the part of soldiers must stop, and that charges against soldiers must be promptly investigated and all offenders severely punished. It is notorious that soldiers must be well bribed before they will perform the slightest duties. If a person has plenty of money he can indefinitely postpone his arrest no matter how grave his offence may be.

**PLACARDS.**

Placards continue to be posted in many parts of the province. One in Hainan accuses the missionaries of being political agents who under cover of their work are seeking to gain the hearts of the people in order to seize the land more easily. These placards are both anti-foreign and anti-missionary. It is a good many years since we have heard such a number of placards and continued for such a long time.

**JAPANESE HOSPITAL.**

It is reported on good authority that some Japanese doctors are on their way to Canton to establish a large hospital in the western part of the city. These doctors are said to be under the direction of the "Anti-Russian Society" their object being to win the Chinese for Japan and inculcate anti-Russian doctrine. The hospital will be on an extensive scale and will grant free aid to all.

**BOXERS.**

It is still rumored that the "boxers" are at work in the city but nothing definite can be learned regarding their numbers nor their methods of operation. From several large cities in the country comes the report that boxer societies have been organized. It is also said that the secret societies are very active.

CANTON, Nov. 11th, 1902.

**KING'S BIRTHDAY.**

The King's Birthday was celebrated yesterday. Athletic sports were held on the lawn tennis ground. The foreign community was well represented. The sports consisted in putting the weight, races of various kinds, jumping, etc. Luncheon was provided for all. The day was fine, and every one seemed happy.

**AMMUNITION FOR THE REBELS.**

It is rumored here that certain members of the "Reform Party" have promised to supply the Kwangsi rebels with all the ammunition they require. Several outfits for manufacturing cartridges have lately found their way from Hongkong and escaped the notice of the C. S. officials. If these reports are true, and there is every reason to believe them, then the rebels in Kwangsi may be able to keep the country disturbed for a long time.

**ANOTHER MASS MEETING.**

The Shi Man Hok Tong held a large mass meeting last Sunday to discuss reform. The meeting was thrown open to those present for free discussion. The opportunity to air views was fully taken advantage of and a lively time followed. The chairman was not equal to the occasion and the result was that several persons were shouting for a hearing at one time. So hot did some of the speakers become that at times it looked as if a free fight would occur. As I remarked some time ago this kind of gathering should do good. The Chinese will take kindly to such meetings and the officials should be wise enough to keep their hands off.

**THE SWATOW OPIUM DIFFICULTY.****FURTHER ACTION.**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SWATOW, 10th November.

With regard to the recent opium seizure by the Kwong Hing Fain, the Taoist and officer of foreign affairs have received a telegraphic despatch from the Canton Viceroy. It was to the effect that a telegram had come to hand from the British Consul at Swatow, reporting that Messrs. Bradley and Company, British merchants, had two chests of opium seized in the street by the Kwong Hing Fain after full duty and likin had been paid on the property. This opium was to be immediately returned to Messrs. Bradley and Company and further action was to be taken in the matter. Messrs. Bradley received the opium on Friday evening in the presence of the British Consul and officer of Foreign Affairs.

The Ching Hai magistrate has been ordered to deal with the matter. A fair amount of the drug has been imported within the last few days.

**THE WEATHER.**

The following report is from Mr. F. G. F. Acting Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 12th at 12.5 p.m. The barometer has risen moderately over Japan, fallen slightly on the E. coast of China.

Pressure is highest over Central Japan, and the depression is still lying over N. China.

The monsoon is interrupted on the China coast to the Northward of Hongkong, and is probably decreasing over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast: moderate N.E. winds; dull, some rain.

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Girault.

**BOMBAY'S EXPORT TRADE IN 1901.**

We reviewed recently that portion of the annual statement of the trade and navigation of the Bombay Presidency which referred to imports. The details of the export trade do not present the same variety of interest; but they are pleasant reading, because they mark a gratifying recovery from the extremely low figures of the previous years. Exports from Western India naturally group themselves under two heads—exports of foreign merchandise and exports of indigenous products. With regard to the former, the figures show that Bombay is steadily ceasing to occupy that commanding position as a port of collection of produce and distribution of foreign merchandise for the East Coast of Africa and Western Asia which she formerly held. The establishment of direct communication by sea between Europe and those countries contributed largely to this result, but we are told that the inevitable displacement was hastened by the disorganization of local trade caused by the plague. This portion of our commerce must be regarded as doomed; shipping facilities between Europe and her African and Asian markets are increasing; but the actual loss is not so great as would at first sight appear, for Indian goods are elbowing their way where foreign manufactures were formerly supreme.

Exports of Indian merchandise reached a net, regate of 3,529 lakhs, which is by far the largest volume of trade recorded during the past 5 years. The staple exports are grain, opium, cotton and seeds, and cotton manufactures, in all of which, save opium, trade was brisk. Opium decreased because of the high prices demanded, owing to an under-estimate of the Malwa Crop, which encouraged the increasing tendency of the Chinese to consume their native drug. Grain improved by nearly twelve lakhs, but the total still did not nearly reach normal proportions. Wheat, for instance, dropped to the insignificant total of 43 lakhs, not through any deficiency in the harvest, but owing to the high prices prevailing locally, which made it more profitable to keep the grain in the country. There is reason to fear that some portion of the wheat trade has been permanently diverted through lack of railway facilities.

Cotton exports, after two years of depression, attained the proportions of 1,125 lakhs or the largest figures since 1891-92. Japan alone took half the total quantity, China absorbed an additional 88 lakhs worth, and all the European countries were heavier buyers except the United Kingdom and Belgium. An interesting item in this department of our overseas trade is the rapid growth in the export of cotton seed. Prior to 1901, the returns under this head were unworthy of note, but in that year they rose to 4.73 lakhs, and last year they reached the respectable total of 45.34 lakhs. The generally low rates of freight obtaining, and the invention of an improved method of cleaning before export, which greatly reduces the bulk, are the reasons given why this commodity, of which large quantities have always been available, has suddenly found a European market. For reasons not altogether dissociated, we believe, from the popularity of margarine, there is an increasing demand for cotton seed oil, and better methods of husking and oil extraction have led to a wider use of cotton seed cake as a cattle food. It seems that cotton seed is to a certain extent displacing linseed in the United Kingdom for the latter purpose, as the exports of linseed show no signs of returning to their average dimensions.

Yarn worth 844 lakhs was exported—an increase of 110 per cent., on the previous year, and a big advance over any other year in the quinquennium. If all countries were larger consumers, but in the case of China the development in following closely upon the cessation of the recent disturbances was phenomenal. Cotton manufacturers rose 14 per cent., and Indian grey piece goods are obtaining a strong hold on the East African and Arabian Market. Bombay has regained her position at Aden, the great distributing centre for Arabia but lost ground in Abyssinia. Consular reports from the western littoral of the Red Sea tell of the strides made by American cotton goods, owing to the close study of local requirements. Exports of hides and skins sank to their former proportions—a healthy sign, in regard to the competition, largely the fruit of Continental competition, exports of manganese doubled, and Aden brought an additional seven lakhs worth of unmanufactured tobacco. It is a little surprising to find that China took fishmaws and sharkfins of the value of nearly three lakhs; and on the previous year the trade was more than double the figure.—*Times of India*.

**FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.**

HEAVY INVESTMENTS IN RUSSIAN AND SPANISH SECURITIES.

The French Ministry of Finance has just published some very interesting and significant statistics as to the amount of French capital invested abroad. The total of which reached £1,200,000,000. Only £400,000,000 is invested in Great Britain, against £280,000,000 in Russia, £120,000,000 in Spain, some £115,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, and £60,000,000 in Italy. In Egypt there is £57,400,000 invested, and over £60,000,000 in British South Africa. Most of this money is invested in foreign Government loans, but the South African investments are mines and industrial companies connected therewith. The extent of the foreign commitments of French capital, though large, is not, however, by any means so striking as its distribution. In that distribution, it is hardly too much to say, may be found a fingerpost to French foreign policy, for no French Government can withstand the combined pressure of the small investors and the great financial houses when they believe their money to be in danger. For example, the investment of £120,000,000 of French capital in Spain makes it absolute y certain that France will never be a passive spectator where the vital interests of Spain are concerned, and that revolution involving financial ruin will not be allowed in Spain. Again, the £280,000,000 lent to Russia binds France to Russia more securely than any formal clauses in a Treaty of Alliance. While, also, French investors have £60,000,000 of capital in Egypt, they will never seriously wish to destroy the magnificent security afforded by the British occupation.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

WARM PARLIAMENTARY SESSION PREDICTED.

FAR EASTERN REPORTS CURRENT IN LONDON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Fleet Street, October 10th.

The main theme of discussion in England just now is the session of Parliament to be opened in a few days. There can be no doubt that ministers will have to face one of the most difficult sessions since the late of the Home Rule struggles in 1885. The Education Bill is responsible for the rumour, with the Irish question chiming in whenever the combatants on the educational matter pause to get breath. The application of the Crimes Act to Dublin and other towns has roused angry whoops from across St. George's Channel and the vacation has been enlivened by the prosecution of many an M.P. who on the platforms of the Emerald Isle invited the minions of Dublin Castle to "tread on the tail of me coat." But the Irish question is always with us. It is the Education struggle that is new. Nonconformist Unionists threaten to revolt from the government side as they contend that the Bill gives unfair privilege to the clergy at the cost of public money. Liberal churchmen like the Bishop of Hereford oppose it because of the sectarian bitterness it will arouse—and many of both parties are antagonistic because it entails the expenditure of public control in the shape of ad hoc bodies. In the Midlands, Unionism has expressed its voice so fiercely that even Mr. Chamberlain's power has, temporarily at least, been shaken. Mr. Balfour declares that the government's fortunes are bound up in the Bill, but I should not be surprised to hear that it had been dropped altogether or amended beyond the recognition of its authors.

The Franco-Siamese settlement is treated in most of the English papers as a matter for satisfaction, as it is hoped to remove a cause of possible international friction. It is generally thought, however, that France has the best of the bargain. I was curious to see how the ally of France regarded it. I find the *Novosti* expects to see France adopt a much more prominent policy in dealing with China. "The French Government intends in its attitude towards China to make a supporting base in Indo-China, that is, in Tonquin and Cochinchina, so that the French colonies may supply the means whereby France can make sure of attaining the ends in view. Just as it is the special endeavour of Great Britain to concentrate the colonisation of Africa, so France intends to play."

A MORE PROMINENT PART in China than has been the case hitherto. It is very probable that the object aimed at will be gained sooner or later, seeing that France possesses in its Asiatic colonies a base which is important enough to be able to work upon in the desired direction. The Russian press adds fuel to the Chauvinist fire in France.

From New York I learn that Mr. Jamieson, a retired Pacific merchant, is over there trying to interest Mr. Pierpont Morgan and other capitalists in the development of the iron and steel of India. He is of opinion that with American capital and machinery the mineral wealth of India may be made a power in the financial world.

It is the intention of the British Foreign Office, I am told to create no less than twenty new student interpreterships in China next year, the majority of them to be located in provinces where there have not been student interpreters previously. It would seem from this and other evidence that the

FOREIGN OFFICE IS NOW MORE ALIVE to the necessity of being well represented in the North as well as in the Central and Southern provinces of China, than it has been.

This week the anti-ritual movement in England has received stimulus from the death of John Kensit. His son went to Liverpool to conduct a "no-popery" meeting, but it ended in a riot and he was sent to prison for disturbing the peace. John Kensit then went down to hold meetings of protest, but while passing through the street a heavy iron chisel struck him near the eye. He was taken to the hospital and while there double pneumonia set in causing his death. A man has been arrested and charged with throwing the chisel. The day following the death the Home Secretary ordered the release of Kensit's son. Since that time the shop kept by the Kensit family in Paternoster Row has been besieged by zealous Protestants eager to buy a photograph of the leader they now call "the first martyr of the twentieth century."

A letter from Johannesburg informs me that the "Gold Reef City" is desirous of paying a special honour to Lord Milner and Mr. Chamberlain, it being proposed to make the former its first freeman and of the latter its second, the formal document bearing evidence of the freedom having been conferred being intended to be transmitted to

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

There are, I am told, practically no dissentients from this suggestion; but some cautious folk would postpone the actual proposal until the Government's policy regarding the taxation of the gold mines is announced.

I am assured the King has received an intimation that the Mikado of Japan intends to erect, probably at Toki, some memorial of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. As this is the most important alliance ever concluded in the history of Japan, His Majesty regards it as an epoch-making indication of the development of his country on European lines. I believe that King Edward has expressed his appreciation of it.

General Viljoen, the Boer leader, is in London arranging for the sale of the English and American rights of his book on the war. He is a ruddy, active man, of pleasing and intelligent appearance. He speaks English well and apparently the settlement of the war was a real one to him, for he is free from all bitter expressions except when it comes to discussing the news supplied to British newspapers during the war. Chancing to meet him the other day I obtained a glance at his manuscript. It is written in a clear style and will be well over 100,000 words in length. Among the matters dealt with is

THE SEIGE OF L. DYSMITH.

Viljoen is not a whole-souled admirer of the Boer tactics in that part of the campaign. He goes to America in the course of this month on a lecturing tour. There will be quite an epidemic of Boer writings soon, for we are to have books also from Mr. Kruger, General De Wet, and Colonel Schiel. A Dutch journalist of my acquaintance predicts that the public will be disappointed by the first two of these efforts.

The England householder is being hard hit by the American coal strike. A great export of coal is taking place to America, and the result will be a large increase in the price of that commodity. In the winter coal generally rises in London to between 26 and 30 shillings per ton according to the quality. The best coal is at present at 28 shillings and it is expected

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Girault.

that if the American strike continues it will reach 35 shillings or even £2 a ton. Coal will in all probability be dearer this year than it has been for thirty years. If, however, the consumer suffers the Exchequer will benefit.

THE HEAVY EXPORT OF COAL this autumn and winter will bring a considerable sum into the Treasury.

In reference to the conference of certain of the landlords of Ireland on the everlasting land question, I hear a rumour that the landlord's are going to suggest seventeen years' purchase. Men who know the lie of things in Ireland believe if this is done the land question will be finally settled. This is such good news that I "hate me doots."

The Church Congress is proceeding this week at Northampton. Among the subjects discussed was the closer union of the denominations. Canon Hensley Henson headed the movement for greater inter-communication. From a report of the proceedings I extract the following:—"The Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) supported Canon Henson in a very practical, telling manner, citing in support of the desire his interesting experiences among different Christian communities among the Chinese. The whole discussion of this thorny question was carried on in an excellent spirit, and it is worthy of note that the feeling of the Congress was, if anything, on the side of Canon Henson and his able supporters."

"When I began this letter I fully intended ending in a lay of joyful note to conclude. We have had a very chilly summer and it was followed by early fogs and gripping cold. When I began to write, the weather had cleared and the briskness of an ideal October day was in the air. Alas, for the optimist in the western clime! In the interval the clouds have gathered and the rain is now descending as it has ever done with short intervals during the past twelve months. So to-day we are still marching through the slush with our dripping umbrellas as many of you now under Eastern suns have done before."

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 12th November.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per chest
MAIWA NEW	@ \$950/960
"LAST YEAR	@ \$801/000
"OLDEST	@ \$1,021/1,060
PATNA NEW	@ 950
BENARES NEW	@ 954
"OLD	@ 950
PERSIAN (PAPER)	@ \$10/860

**To-day's Advertisements.****WARREN'S GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS.**

ON THE PRAYA, FACING THE CENTRAL MARKET.

**TO-NIGHT!**

AND EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS OF THIS WORLD-RENOWNED ORGANISATION. THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC SKILL EVER KNOWN IN THE FAR EAST.

LOOK OUT FOR CHANGE OF PROGRAMME (IN A FEW DAYS), WHEN SOME STARTLING NOVELTIES MAY BE EXPECTED.

Box Office at The ROBINSON PIANO CO.'S.

MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY DURING THE SEASON.

Prices of Admission:—

Private box to hold six persons	\$15.00
Box Seats	3.00
Dress Circle	2.00
Carpet Seats	1.00
Gallery (for Children only)	0.50

(Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price)

Special Seats reserved for Chinese Ladies.

GEO. WARREN, Sole Proprietor.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1201d]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW.

The Company's Steamship

"THALES," Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LAIRA & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1201d]

**To-day's Advertisements.****THEATRE ROYAL.**

Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. W. REULE.  
Representative ..... Mr. ARTHUR SEYMOUR.

**THE JANET WALDORF COMPANY.**

MONDAY, 17th instant.  
The Famous Military Drama.  
"A ROYAL DIVORCE."

MISS JANET WALDORF  
As the Empress Josephine.

Napoleon: Mr. NORVAL MCGREGOR.

The Scenery, Costumes, Accessories, and Synopsis of events of the five Acts and Tableau of this Attractive Play will be produced in its entirety.

Prices ..... \$1, \$2, & \$3.

Box Plan at Robinson's.  
Special Tram and Ferry Service.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1902. [1201d]

**WANTED.**

SEVERAL CAPABLE EUROPEAN or ENGLISH Speaking Chinese to act as SALESMEN at Outposts. None but competent energetic men need apply.

Address: P.O. BOX 7412.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1201d]

**VICTORIA CHAPTER.**

No. 525, E.C.

AN EMERGENCY CONVOCAION of the above CHAPTER will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1201d]

**EOTHEN MARK LODGE.**

No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 for 5.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1201d]

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.****NOTICE.**

IT is hereby notified by this Department that at Twelve o'clock noon on the 22nd November of the current year, Tenders by public auction will again be invited, at the Secretariat of this Department, for the CONSTRUCTION OF FOUR SHEDS for the Market of San Domingos.

In order to be admitted to the Auction it will be necessary for bidders to prove that they have made a provisional deposit of \$25.25. Conditions for competition and Specifications of the Work can be seen in this Department on Week Days, not being public holidays, between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Public Works Department, Macao, 22nd October, 1902.

A. NUNES, Engineer in charge.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.****NOTICE.**

IT is hereby notified by this Department that at Twelve o'clock noon on the 22nd November of the current year, Tenders by public auction will again be invited, at the Secretariat of this Department, for the erection of TWO BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS for Shops in the Market of San Domingos.

In order to be admitted to the Auction it will be necessary for bidders to prove that they have made a provisional deposit of \$54.25. Conditions for competition and Specifications of the Work can be seen in this Department on Week Days, not being public holidays, between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Public Works Department, Macao, 22nd October, 1902.

A. NUNES, Engineer in charge.

## THE POPULAR

## SCOTCH WHISKY

IS

## "BLACK &amp; WHITE."



JAMES BUCHANAN &amp; CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H.M. THE KING.

SOLE AGENTS

LANE CRAWFORD &amp; CO.



Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO. LIMITED.

OUTWARDS.		
FROM.	STEAMERS.	DUE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"ALCIBIOUS".....	12th November, 1902.
	"PELUS".....	3rd December, "
	"TYDEUS".....	15th "
	"TELEMACHUS".....	31st "
	"FROM THE US".....	8th January, 1903.
HOMEWARDS.		
		FOR LONDON.
"AGAMEMNON".....		25th Nov., 1902.
"TANTALUS".....	(FOR AMSTERDAM and LONDON)	9th Dec., "
"ULYSSES".....		23rd "
"PROTEUS".....		6th Jan., 1903.
"ANTENOR".....		20th "
		FOR LIVERPOOL (DIRECT), (Taking Cargo at LONDON RATES).
"DEUCALION".....		17th Nov., 1902.
"ALCIBIOUS".....		20th Dec., "
"TYDEUS".....		20th Jan., 1903.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
KOBE	"CHANGSHA".....	13th November.
MANILA	"SUNGKANG".....	14th "
ISHINGHAI	"CHINKIANG".....	15th "
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN".....	15th "

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

See Special Advertisement.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS.	DUE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"TEENKAI".....	19th November.
	"MOYUNE".....	27th November.
	"OOPACK".....	10th December.
	"NINGCHOW".....	12th December.

HOMEWARDS.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA and "MOYUNE".....	29th November.
all PACIFIC COAST PORTS (M) NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.) "NINGCHOW".....	27th December.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Agents for and in connection with  
THE OREGON RAILROAD and NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
Operating the New First-class Steamships  
"INDRAVELLI," "INDRAPURA"  
and  
"INDRASAMHA,"  
between  
HONGKONG and PORTLAND (OR.),  
Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE,  
and YOKOHAMA.

"INDRAPURA".....	4,800 Tons.....	Nov. 17.
"INDRASAMHA".....	3,900 "	Dec. 14.
"INDRAVELLI".....	4,800 "	Jan. 14.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports.

For Freight, apply to

THE PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.  
ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations.	Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing Dates.
FOR TAMSUI.....	"DAIGI MARU".....	T. W. Groves.	SUNDAY, 16th November.
FOR FOCHOW.....	"ANPING MARU".....	J. Goto.....	WEDNESDAY, 19th November
FOR TAMSUI.....	"DAIJIN MARU".....	T. Ogata.....	SUNDAY, 23rd November.
FOR ANPING.....	"MAIDZURU MARU".....	T. Saito.....	WEDNESDAY, 26th November.

\* VIA SWATOW and AMOY.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried. All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's. Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo. By the Co's steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship  
"CATHERINE APCAR"  
Captain S. H. Beldon, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1902. [1182d]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.  
THE Steamship  
"BENMOHR,"  
Captain Wallace, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 15th December. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th November, 1902. [1182d]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
VIA  
USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF CALL.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE  
TO SYDNEY 20 DAYS.  
Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

NEXT SAILINGS.

"TSINAN".....	leaves on 15th Nov.
"CHANGSHA".....	8th Dec.
"CHINGTU".....	29th Dec.
"TAIYUAN".....	20th Jan.

Superior accommodation amidships. Electric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of ice and provisions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Surgeons carried.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents, C. N. Co., Ltd.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

TO NEW YORK,  
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL  
(With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"BORDER KNIGHT".....	About 20th Nov.
"CROYDON".....	10th Dec.
"ORONO".....	20th Dec.
"MOGUL".....	31st Dec.
"HINDUSTAN".....	10th Jan., 1903.
"MACDUFF".....	To follow
"SHIMOSA".....	To follow

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th November, 1902. [339d]



TOYO KISEN KAISHA,  
(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG AND MANILA,  
IN 48 HOURS.

THE Company's well-known Steamship

"ROSETTA MARU,"  
3,800 Tons,  
Captain Bishop, will be despatched hence for MANILA, on SATURDAY, the 15th November, at NOON.

To be followed by  
"ROSETTA MARU,"  
on or about 22nd instant.  
Magnificent accommodation. Comfortable cabins. Excellent table. Unrivalled speed. Electric light. Doctor and Stewardess carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
Agents.  
Princes' Buildings,  
Ice House Street.  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1189d]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
FIUME and TRIESTE (DIRECT).  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, OLOMBOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM,"  
Captain Raskevich, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th November, P.M. This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers. Electric light and carries a doctor. For Information as to Passage and Freight apply to  
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,  
Agents.  
Princes' Buildings.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [1071d]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"KIAOTSCHOU,"  
of the HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.  
Captain P. Lunschloss, will leave for the outwards German Mail about WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, will leave for the above Places about 24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1902. [563c]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN,"  
Captain P. T. Helms, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 20th November, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric-light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th October 1902. [1124d]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

RESUMPTION OF MANILA SERVICE.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Japanese Mail Steamship.

"KASUGA MARU,"  
4,000 Tons, Captain Hector Fraser, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M.

This Well-known Steamer is specially constructed for the service in the Tropics, and is provided with superior accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and Refrigerator. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 5th November, 1902. [1177d]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"  
Captain A. Fraser, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M. Highest Class Passenger Steamers, High Powered, Newest and most up to date on the run. All Accommodation Ample. Electric Light and all other Modern Improvements. A Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 5th November, 1902. [1171d]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUET-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDUS,"  
Captain Duchateau, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 11th November, 1902. [1004c]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO  
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"VINDOBONA,"  
Captain Cabel, will leave for the above places, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,  
Agents.  
Princes' Buildings.  
Hongkong, 11th November, 1902. [11971]

Consignees.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TACOMA,"  
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1902. [874d]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PARRAMATTA,"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. Australia, and Coromandel.

From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

From Malabar Coast, ex S.S. Nizam, Dancoora, Rance and Kohinur.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 14th instant at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Unpacked Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 7th November, 1902. [4]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Klotz, Rottier, Robert, Vissart and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably powerful medicine, effectually superseding the use of which would be irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease in the system. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is indicated in all cases of constipation, indigestion, and all the more trying complaints of the system. It will be found a most reliable remedy, and its use is recommended by all the best medical authorities.

THERAPION No. 2 is a powerful medicine, effectually superseding the use of which would be irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease in the system. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is indicated in all cases of constipation, indigestion, and all the more trying complaints of the system. It will be found a most reliable remedy, and its use is recommended by all the best medical authorities.

THERAPION No. 3 is a powerful medicine, effectually superseding the use of which would be irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease in the system. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is indicated in all cases of constipation, indigestion, and all the more trying complaints of the system. It will be found a most reliable remedy, and its use is recommended by all the best medical authorities.

THERAPION No. 4 is a powerful medicine, effectually superseding the use of which would be irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease in the system. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is indicated in all cases of constipation, indigestion, and all the more trying complaints of the system. It will be found a most reliable remedy, and its use is recommended by all the best medical authorities.

THERAPION No. 5 is a powerful medicine, effectually superseding the use of which would be irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease in the system. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is indicated in all cases of constipation, indigestion, and all the more trying complaints of the system. It will be found a most reliable remedy, and its use is recommended by all the best medical authorities.

Antimations.

NOW READY.

THE HONGKONG DOCK CO. ITS  
PRESENT AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.  
Discussed in connection with the proposal for the construction of a New Dock.

PRICE: 50 cents, cash.

Apply to the  
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH  
OFFICE,  
1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1902.

SANG MOW.

DEALER IN  
Rattan Furniture, Bamboo  
Blinds and Matting of  
All Kinds.  
No. 45, Queen's Road, Central.  
Price Lists On Application.  
Orders Executed Promptly.  
11th Nov., 12th May, 1902. [1145d]

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S  
PILLS

FOR ALL  
BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS  
SUCH AS  
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION,  
IMPAIRED DIGESTION,  
DISORDERED LIVER,  
AND FEMALE AFFECTIONS.  
ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.

30 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared only by the Proprietor:—  
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helena, England.

SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG and the  
EMPIRE OF CHINA:—  
WATKINS, LIMITED,  
APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road  
Central, Hongkong.

RIGAUD'S  
White Violet  
EXTRACT

This fugative and  
delicate perfume is  
persistent as an  
Extract for the  
handkerchief  
while as a  
Scent and  
Powder,  
it has been  
adopted by  
the most re-  
spected French  
Society.

RIGAUD & Co.  
PARIS

10,000  
White Violets  
equal each bottle of  
Rigaud's Extract

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,  
HONGKONG.

OWING to the insufficiency of accommoda-  
tion in the present building and the in-  
creasing demand for admission, it has been  
found necessary to extend the wings of the  
main building and to enlarge the Chinese de-  
partment by an additional storey with two  
wings. The estimated cost will amount to over  
\$15,000. To cover these expenses we appeal  
to the liberality of all friends of Education.  
The establishment has been in existence for the  
last 25 years and is open to all classes. Much  
of the clerical work of the city is carried on by  
its past pupils. As this is the first time we have  
applied for assistance we expect a generous  
response. The names of our most liberal  
Benefactors will be inscribed upon marble  
tablets, as a lasting testimony of their generosity.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.  
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1901.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER  
AND RESTORER  
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD

from all impurities from whatever cause arising.  
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and  
Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, and  
all the numerous cases of "IT" which are  
a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cure Old Sores.  
Cure Skin Diseases or Pimples on the Face.  
Cure Scurvy.  
Cure Ulcers.  
Cure Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cure Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains.  
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bone.  
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and war-  
ranted free from anything injurious to the most de-  
licate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors  
solicit assent to its use to be tried to the full.

THUS ARE OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-  
DERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE  
WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles of 1/2  
each, and in cases containing six times the quantity,  
—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most  
obstinate cases—BY ALL CHE-  
MISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS  
throughout the world. Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Clarke  
and Mr. W. D. Clarke, 111, Southview, London, E.C.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles of 1/2  
each, and in cases containing six times the quantity,  
—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most  
obstinate cases—BY ALL CHE-  
MISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS  
throughout the world. Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Clarke  
and Mr. W. D. Clarke, 111, Southview, London, E.C.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles of 1/2  
each, and in cases containing six times the quantity,  
—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most  
obstinate cases—BY ALL CHE-  
MISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS  
throughout the world. Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Clarke  
and Mr. W. D. Clarke, 111, Southview, London, E.C.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles of 1/2  
each, and in cases containing six times the quantity,  
—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most  
obstinate cases—BY ALL CHE-  
MISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS  
throughout the world. Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Clarke  
and Mr. W. D. Clarke, 111, Southview, London, E.C.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles of 1/2  
each, and in cases containing six times the quantity,  
—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most  
obstinate cases—BY ALL CHE-  
MISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS  
throughout the world. Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Clarke  
and Mr. W. D. Clarke, 111, Southview, London, E.C.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles of 1/2  
each, and in cases containing six times the quantity,  
—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most  
obstinate cases—BY ALL CHE-  
MISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS  
throughout the world. Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Clarke  
and Mr. W. D. Clarke, 111, Southview, London, E.C.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles of 1/2  
each, and in cases containing six times the quantity,  
—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most  
obstinate cases—BY ALL CHE-  
MISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS  
throughout the world. Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Clarke  
and Mr. W. D. Clarke, 111, Southview, London, E.C.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles of 1/2  
each, and in cases containing six times the quantity,  
—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most  
obstinate cases—BY ALL CHE-  
MISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS  
throughout the world. Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Clarke  
and Mr. W. D. Clarke, 111, Southview, London, E.C.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles of 1/2  
each, and in cases containing six times the quantity,  
—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most  
obstinate cases—BY ALL CHE-  
MISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS  
throughout the world. Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Clarke  
and Mr. W. D. Clarke, 111, Southview, London, E.C.



We would direct the attention of shipping firms to the style in which "Steamers," "Sailing" and "Projected Sailings" are now published in these columns and is so doing respectfully ask the managers of the shipping firms to give orders to their clerks to furnish this value in forms already supplied gratis, with the most available information and as early as possible.



Gentlemen's  
Outfitting  
Department  
Now Open.  
—  
28, Queen's Road  
Opposite  
Hongkong Hotel.

**WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.,**



**28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG,**

**General Drapers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Hosiers,  
Haberdashers and General Outfitters.**

Gentlemen's  
Outfitting  
Department  
Now Open.  
—  
28, Queen's Road  
Opposite  
Hongkong Hotel.

**GENTLEMEN'S HATS!  
GENTLEMEN'S HATS!!  
GENTLEMEN'S HATS!!!**

ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES FOR THE COMING SEASON.  
SOFT FELTS. ALPINE STRAWS. HARD FELTS. STRAW BOATERS.  
TWEED CAPS FOR GOLF, CYCLING, AND RIDING.  
SMART HATS FOR THE RACES. WARM HATS FOR THE WINTER. WHITE LINEN HATS  
FOR CRICKET. A FINE STOCK OF HELMETS, IN ALL THE LATEST SHAPES.

**Gentlemen's Department: 28, Queen's Road Central.**

**GENTLEMEN'S UP TO DATE BOOTS IN ALL THE BEST**

SHAPES, SIZES AND HALF-SIZES IN STOCK.  
SOUND ENGLISH LEATHER MADE UP ON AMERICAN LASTS.  
STYLE, COMFORT AND FIT.

**28, Queen's Road Central.**

EVERYTHING FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR AT

**34, Queen's Road Central.**

**NEW WINTER GOODS**

NOW ON SHOW. JACKETS, CAPES, FURS, RAINCOATS, UMBRELLAS, FELT HATS, ETC., ETC.

**NEW STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S  
BOOTS AND SHOES.**

**34, Queen's Road Central.**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES.**

ORDERS FOR ST. ANDREW'S BALL ARE NOW BEING BOOKED AND LADIES ARE  
REQUESTED TO PLACE THEM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO  
AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

**CUT, FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED**

ORDERS EXECUTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A HIGHLY QUALIFIED DRESSMAKER.  
OUR WORKROOMS ARE NOW ENLARGED AND OUR STAFF GREATLY INCREASED.  
NEW DRESS GOODS, PIECE NETS, LACE ROBES, SILKS, SATINS, AND TRIMMINGS  
ARE NOW IN STOCK IN MUCH LARGER VARIETY THAN HERETOFORE AND  
WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT WE CAN SATISFACTORILY SUPPLY ALL  
WHO FAVOUR US WITH THEIR PATRONAGE.